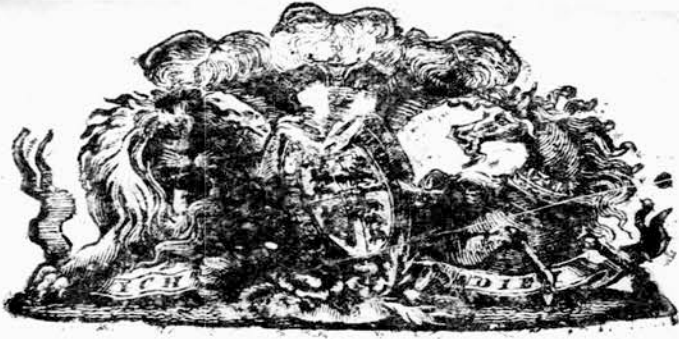




Education Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the Vestry Room of St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday the 18th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; where the report of the Managing Committee will be received, six Directors elected in the Room of those who now retire by rotation and such further business transacted as may appear necessary.

At the same time there will be a public examination both of the Boys and Girls Schools, where the attendance of all those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to promote the success of the Institution is particularly requested.

GEO. BARNES,
Acting Secretary.

VESTRY ROOM,
3d March, 1819.

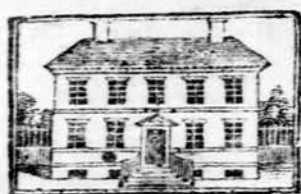
Advertisement.

Bombay, 15th February, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Major of H. M. 65th Regiment, having handed over the Balance of the Estate of the late Lieut. SHARPE, to the Registrar of the Records Court, (after discharging all Regimental Debts, Funeral Expenses &c. agreeable to the Articles of War,) all Persons having Claims on the said Estate are referred, for adjustment thereof, to the said Registrar, RICHARD WOODHOUSE, to whom, likewise, those Claims already sent in to the Major of the Regiment, have been transferred.

N. WARREN,
Major, H. M. 65th Regt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,



THAT the House and Garden of the late Dr. WHITE, having been put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the 1st Instant, pursuant

to the Advertisement of the 24th Ultimo, in the Courier and Gazette, the same were knocked down for Rupees 9,200, subject to the condition that Mr. MICHE FORBES Executor, was to be allowed to receive, as he is ready to do, on or before the 15th Instant, at noon, the Offers in writing of any Persons desirous of giving a higher price for the said Premises, but in case of no offers exceeding the abovementioned sum being received, the sale already made will stand confirmed.

Bombay, 10th March, 1819.

LICENCES FOR Spirituous Liquors, IN BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT such Persons as wish to renew their Licences, or to obtain new ones for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Town and Island of Bombay, for the year 1819-20, commencing the 1st April next, must apply forthwith to the Clerk of the Peace, at his Office in Meadows Street, that their applications may be laid before the Bench at the ensuing Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

B. NOTON;
Clerk of the Peace.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT His Majesty's Bench of Justices will receive proposal for contracting to clean the Streets of the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 20th instant at noon.

The Contract to commence on the 1st of April next, and to terminate on the 31st of March 1820. The Contract will be given to the lowest bidder.

Tenders to be sealed & marked "Tenders for contracting to clean the Streets of the Fort of Bombay."

Particulars may be known on application to the Clerk of the Peace, or the Superintendent of Repairs, at their respective offices.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY.
MEADOWS STREET,
3d March, 1819.

જાહેર ખબર.

ખબર-ફીમાંથી આપીએ.

તારીખ ૨૦ મી. આઈ. મહીનાની
ઈ. ખબરનાં પરખોજલ કંટરાટ
નો શ્રી. મુખખબરનાં કોતનાં રશ

તા. શા. ૫. કરવા. શા. ૩. પાદશાહી.
માજીશાનરેટ. શા. ૫. લોકલેશે*

ઈ કંટરાટ. આવતી. તારીખ ૧લી
આપરેલથી. શ્રુ. ચશે. ને. તારીખ

૩૧ મી. મારચ. રાને. ૧૮૨૦ થી.
પુરોચશે. ઈ કંટરાટ. ધણા. આ

છ. પજશા. માંગશે. ને. જુને. આપ
શે. ઈ. કરાર. નામાંનાં. કાગલ. યં

દ. કીધેલાં. લેશે. ને. તેનાં. ઉપર. લ
ખે. ઈ. કંટરાટ. શ્રી. મુખખબરનાં.

કોતનાં. રશતા. શા. ૫. કરવાનો છે.*
ઈની. શરવે. વગત. વાર. મીશાન

ર. નોટન. શા. ૫. પી. શા. જુશતીશે
તા. કલારકને. ખગાર. શ્રુ. પરખનને

નદેટ. રપેર. વાલાનાં. જાપ્રીશમાં
ગઈઆથી. માલમ. પડશે.*

તા. ૩ જી. મારચ. ૧૮૧૯

ADVERTISEMENT,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an adjourned Sessions of the PEACE will be held at my Office in Meadows street on Wednesday, the 17th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS STREET.
Bombay, March 3d 1819.

જાહેર ખબર.*

ઈ. લખેઆથી. ખબર. આપીઈ
યં. આઈ. મહીનાની. તા. ૧૭ મી

વાર. જુએના. ને. ખબરના. કલા
ક ૧૧ માં. પી. શા. જુશતીશના. શા

ફેખ. લોક. ફરી. ધેરોના. ટકશ. ખા
ખત. નજવીજ. કરવા. શા. ૩. ને. ટન

શા. ૫. ના. જાપ્રીશમાં. કીલા. મધે

ફરંગીના. દેવલને. પાશે. ખેડશે. વા
શાને. ને. લોકે. ઈ. મુખખબર. શે. હેરની

જદમાંનાં. ધેરોના. ટાકશ. ખા. ખત
ખરજી. આપી. છે. ને. ખાને. ફેક

મ. ઈ. છે. ને. ટાકશ. ના. પજશા. ખા
છો. કરવા. શા. ૩. પોતાના. શા. ફેદ

ફેરો. ને. ખાને. શા. ૫. લાવીને. તા. જા
જા. નર. થક. તા. ૩ જી. મારચ. શા

ને. ૧૮૧૯ અગરેજ.*
ખીનોટન

પી. શા. જુશતીશના. કલારક

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Chest of Piece Goods, imported by the Ship ANN, Captain DICKIE, shipped in Calcutta, by HEM-RAZ, and consigned to MOOLTANNY MULL, or to his Assigns has been lodged in the Bombay Custom House, and that it will be delivered on producing the Bill of Lading to Captain POPE, and paying all the expense incurred.

Bombay, 10th March, 1819.

જાહેર ખબર.*

પેટી ૧ યંગાલી. કાપડની. કપતાં
ન. કીકીનાં. વાં. જા. ખો. શ્રી. કલક

તેથી. આવેલી છે. ને. પેટી. ને. જો. શ્રી.
ખગાલેથી. ચડાવી છે. ને. જુનાં. મ. ફે

મરાજ. છે. ખને. ને. ની. ઉપર. મુખખ
જમો. મોકલી છે. ને. જુનાં. મ. મુલતાં

નીમલ છે.* ને. ધણી. મુખખજમો. પે
ટી. ઉતારવા. આઈ. ખો. નથી. ખને.

ને. વાં. જા. ખો. પા. છું. ઉપડી. જા. ઈ
છે. ને. વા. શા. ને. ને. કાપડની. પેટી. ક

શા. ૮. મ. જા. જા. મો. મુકલી છે. વા. શા. ને
ને. હેની. પેટી. ફે. ઈ. ને. ધણી. કપતાં

ન. પો. પશા. ફે. ખને. ગી. જા. જા. પી. શ
મો. શા. તમી. આ. પે. ખને. ને. કાં. ધ. ખ

રચ. પડે. ખો. ફે. ઈ. ને. આ. પે. થી. ને. કપ
તાં. ન. પો. પ. શા. ફે. ખને. પેટી. ધણી

ને. જવાલે. કરશે.*
તા. ૧૦ મી. મારચ. ૧૮૧૯

To be Let or Sold,
AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY.



House and Stabling for six Horses, the property of the Estate, and lately the re-

THAT large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, Called Cardiff Castle, with its OFFICES, comprising COACH

sidence of the late Lieutenant Colonel Commandant LLEWELLIN, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, on the Parrell Road, & commanding a beautiful view of the Esplanade, Town, & Mouth of the Harbour.

The Premises have lately undergone a thorough and most excellent repair, the whole being finished in the most commodious style, rendering the Premises in their present state a most eligible situation for the reception of public Vakeels or persons of distinction, for a Police Office, Academy, Charity School, meeting of Panchajets, or Commission Warehouse; and is equally calculated for the residence of a large Family, European or Native; while it would be found a convenient residence for four or more officers of a Native Battalion being most conveniently situated for the Parade, and Hospital, for the Medical offices, and the Adjutant of any Native Corps, being sufficiently capacious and conveniently laid out to admit of the Battalion Mess being held therein without inconvenience to these Regimental Staff Officers, who might take up their abode there.

Tho' the House is within the Engineer's Limits, it has been lately valued by Putlajee Maistree at 19,500 Rupees, and is estimated by him in any other situation to be worth upwards of 30,000 Rupees; since which, some additions and improvements have been made, that were contracted for, previous to Colonel Llewellyn's death, but not then completed.

Any Person desirous of making offers for the premises are requested to transmit their Tenders to the Executor, Lieutenant Col. BURR, who will give such further information and particulars respecting the premises, the late valuation and terms, as may be required, and by application to whom the House may be viewed by individuals wishing to treat for the same.

Bombay, 5th March 1819.

ભા. આ. પવા. ન. થા. વેચવાનો. કરાર
વેલો. થશે

ગે. ફેર. ઈ. ક. મો. ડુ. રે. જવા. નાં. મે
કે. ખારદી. ફ. કે. ખા. શા. તલ. ન. થા. ઈ. ગે.

ફેરની. જા. પી. શો. ન. થા. ગા. કી. નો. ત
ખે. લો. ન. થા. ૬ ગે. રા. નો. ત. ખે. લા.

શા. ૬. આ. પશે. ઈ. મી. લ. ક. ત. મ. ર. નાર
કર. ને. લ. કો. મે. ન. દે. ન. ટ. લ. વા. લ. ન. તી

પો. તા. ની. છે. ઈ. ગે. ફેર. પર. લે. તાં. મો
ફે. ટા. ર. શ. તા. ઉ. પર. કાં. પ. તા. ૫

શે. છે. ખ. ને. ઈ. ગે. ફેરની. ઉ. પર. થી.
કાં. પ. તાં. મે. ટાં. ન. નો. શ. ર. વે. ત. મા. શો.

ન. જ. ર. પડે. છે. ગે. ફેર. કો. ટ. નાં. યં
ફર. નાં. મો. જો. ના. ઉ. પર. છે.* ઈ. ગે.

ફેર. જ. મ. નો. શા. રી. પ. ખે. ડુ. ર. શ. કી
ધે. જુ. છે. ઈ. ગુ. કાં. મ. શા. રી. પ. ખે. ખ

ના. વે. જુ. છે. ફર. ખા. ર. ના. વ. કી. લ. લોકે
ખગાર. મો. જો. ના. ના. મી. યા. લોકે. તા

રે. જવા. લા. ઈ. ક. છે. ખી. જુ. ઈ. ને. પા
લી. શી. જા. પી. શા. લા. ઈ. ક. છે. ન. થા. યા

રી. તી. જા. શ. ક. લ. લા. ઈ. ક. છે. ન. થા. પ
યા. ત. લા. ઈ. ક. છે. ન. થા. ક. મી. શા. ન. ની. વ

૬. ગેરેર. જનનેરની. હૃદમાં. છે.
 ૬. હમણા. પુતલાજી. મીશનરી. છે.
 ૧૯૫૦૦ રૂપીઆની. કીમત. કીધે
 લી. છે. ૬. અશલ. કીમત ૩૦૦૦૦
 રૂપીઆ. ઉપરની. છે. અને. તેમાર.
 પછી. કરનેત. લવાલતનાં. મરવા
 ની. અગાઉ. કહાઉક. તલુ. કાન. ક
 રવાનો. કંટારા. કીધો. હતાં. યોરૂ
 ઉક. કાન. કીધું. તથા. યોરૂ. ઉક.
 રહી. છે. *
 હરઉક. નોકરો. ૬. મીલકત. લે
 વી. હો. ને. ધણી. ને. અરજ. કરી. ને.
 માગે. ને. ને. લખી. ને. કાગલ. ક
 રનેલ. અર. મરનારનો. લીલ. છે. ને
 ને. લખી. જણાવે. ને. ધણી. શરવે. ૬
 ગેરેર. આખતની. વગાત. વાર. જ
 હાવશે. જુની. ૬ની. કીમત. તથા.
 ૬ની. ખોલી. ને. જણાવશે. ૬. ધણી
 ને. અરજ. કરે. આથી. ગેરેર. નો. વાંદો.
 તા. ૫ મી. મારચ ૧૮૧૯



SHE has good accommodation for 3 or 4 single Gentlemen. Apply on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co's. Bamberg, 4th March, 1810

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and effects of Lieutenant Colonel ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of H. M. 84th Regiment, deceased, having

The Military operations in Sawunt Warree have terminated with the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of that state on the 17th Instant.

tions he considers himself in a great degree indebted for the speedy edition of the play.

from Warrie.

5th, Major Thomas Thatcher, 1st 9th N. I.

Ditto, Lieut. S. L. Webb, 69th Regt. from Cannanore.
Ditto, Captain Dickinson, Engineer, from Malwan.
7th, Cadet J. Sinclair, Artillery, from London.
8th, Lieut. D. Forbes, B. E. Regt. from Poona.
Ditto, Lieut. Col. Stewart, 1st 3d from Pal-lee.

DEPARTURES.—March 31, Assistant Surgeon G. Gordon, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. to Severndroog.
Ditto, Surgeon Wm. Aiken, to Poorbunder.
4th, Lieut. G. Taylor, European Regt. to Malabar.
4th, Lieut. Lawrence, Solabutkhan, to Surat.
Ditto, Surgeon V. Kemball, to Baroda.
5th, W. D. Robertson, Supt. Bazar, to Deccan.
5th, Captain G. Knight, 2d 4th to North Konkan.
6th, Lieut. A. S. Reid, 2d Bat. 6th Regt. to Malwan.
7th, P. G. Stewart, Assistant Quarter Master General, to Kutch.
Ditto, Ensign A. M. A. Tate, Engineers to Poona.
9th, Captain Geo. Arden, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. to Calcutta.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 3d, American Ship Java, Captain Elias Davies, from Boston, 6th June 1818, and Batavia, 2d January.
5th, Brig Ariel, Commander J. C. Batta, from Colombo, 19th January.
Ditto, Ship Hydroose, Naquadah Abboobucker, from Calcutta, 5th January.
Ditto, Ship Friendship, Capt. George Wise, from Calcutta, 23d January.
6th, His M. Sloop Bacchus, J. P. Parkin, Esq. Captain from Poorbunder, 4th March.
7th, Ship Blenden Hall Free Trader, Captain William Martin, from Portsmouth 21st Oct.
Ditto, Armed Boat of Bhowany, Syring Shack Da-wood, from Poorbunder.
9th, H. C. Cruiser Ternate, Captain Sealy, from Muscat, 2d March.
Ditto, Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, from ditto ditto.
Ditto, Ship Hashmy, Captain ——— from ditto ditto.

Passengers per Hydroose.
Lieut. Webb, H. M. 69th Regt. Mrs. Webb, and 2 Children.

Passenger per Friendship.
Mrs. Weguelin.

Passengers per Blenden Hall.
Lieut. Wright H. C. Marine, Mrs. Wright, Miss A. Thompson, and Mr. James Sinclair, Cadet, H. C. Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—March 3d, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syring Moossa Peeroboy, to Surat.
5th, Ship Julia, Syring Husson, to Bhow-nagur.
Ditto, H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieutenant T. Tanner, to Poorbunder.

Ditto, Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syring Nizamodeen, to Surat.
6th, Ship Fazelkarim, Captain J. Keys, to Bussorah.

7th, Ship Traveller Free Trader, Captain Alexander Hutchison, to London.
Ditto, American Ship Malabar, Captain Joseph Orme, to Salem.

8th, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain John Kiddle, to China.
Ditto, Ship Ganges, Captain P. Falconer, to Coast and Bengal.

Passengers by Traveller.
Sir Alexander and Lady Anstether, Mrs. Sealy, and 3 Children, Captain John Moor, Artillery, Lieut. Curtin, Lieut. Atchison, Dr. Price, Mr. Elman, Mrs. Edwards, and Mrs. Deau.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phoenix, Captain Cozens, for London.
Ship Cyrus, Captain Miller, for do.
Brig Nelson, Captain Pearson for ditto.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain Wadding-ton, for Bussorah.
Ship Ann, Captain Dickie, for Calcutta.
Brig Geuereux, Captain Beaugard, for Mauritius.
Brig Covelong, for Pinang.

CALCUTTA.

At Kedgerie.
ARRIVALS.—February 8. American Brig Lascar, Captain Samuel Ives, from Boston 6th October.

9. Ship Po, Captain J. H. Higgins, from Bombay 7th Oct. and Alleppee 28th Nov.
10. Brig Brothers, Captain W. U. Eldis, from Ochotsk 8th Sept. Manila, Malacca, and last from Penang 9th Jan.
Ship Georgiana, Captain M. McKenzie, from Chinagong 3d Feb.

11. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain W. G. Graham from Bencoolen 12th Dec.

Off Calcutta.

February 7. The Glory and American Ship, Clarissa.

9. The American Ship Julius Caesar.

10. The American Ship Lascar.

11. The Palmers.

12. The Georgiana.

The Brig Brothers.

13. The Po.

PASSENGERS.

PER PALMERS.

From England.

Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Trewan, Mrs. Hempsen, Captain W. Turner, H. M. 14th Regt. Mr. Trewan, Rev. Mr. Hempsen, Mr. Spens, Cadet H. C. Service, Mr. Holland, Veterinary Surgeon, Messrs. Gordon and Mackidd, Fire Mariners, and Mr. D. ———.

PER JULIUS CAESAR.

Mr. Stephen Skelton, from Connecticut, and Mr. William George, Country Service, from Madras.

PER PO.

Captain Garrick, Country Service, from Mousonottah.

PER MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Mrs. Watson, Captain T. Watson, B. C. Regt. Mr. W. Jones and Master S. T. Wat-son.

From Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—February 7. Ship Mary, Captain E. Orman, for New South Wales.

Brig Minerva, Captain John Russell, for Malacca and Penang.

Ship Sesostris, Captain Thomas Thompson, for Penang and England.

10. Ship Unity, Captain Augustus Pelly, for Masulipatan, and the Persian Gulf.

13. Ship Mangles, Captain R. F. Lardner, for Madras and England.

Ship Edelle, Captain W. Wylie, for Penang, Malacca and Java.

Ship Stanmore, Captain H. B. Torlesse, for Madras and Penang.

Passengers per Stanmore, The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his Lady.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 13TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains.—The outward bound Ship Solomon Shaw.

New Anchorage.

Remains.—The H. C. Ship Phœnix, and the David Scott.

Saugur.

Remains.—The Portuguese Ship Eneas and the Golconda, Captain Edwards.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 13, Ship Forbes, J. Ford From Trincomalee 2d Feb.
Passengers, Major Marston, Captain, Craigh, Lieut. Craigh, Home, Gold, Munro, Williams, Russell, Broad and Doctor Bell, H. M. 86th Regt., Lieut. Tulloh, 1st Ceylon Regt., Troops H. M. 86th Regt.

14. Brig Wasp, Captain W. E. Chick, from Calcutta 15th January.

Passengers: Mr. Pevnor, employed by the Pondicherry Govt., Mr. James Mackey.

15. Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike from Cuddalore 13th February.

Passengers: Mrs. Church and Child; Rev. Mr. Church.

16. H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain H. Walpole, do, Ship Union, W. Skitter, from Bombay 10th January.

Passengers: Captain Walker, Lieutenant Capens, with a Detachment 1st Bat. Artillery, consisting of 16 Europeans, 34 Lascars, and 60 Followers.

do, Ship Barretto Junior, Captain J. Hudson, from Covelong 16th February.

17. Ship Neptune, G. Veich, from Batavia 13th December.

Passengers: Mrs. Brook, do, Ship Ann Amelia, Captain A. Thomas, Ross, from Colombo and Point de Galle 8th January.

Passengers, Mr. W. Osborn, and Mr. J. W. Tomlinson, do, Ship Menden, Captain C. B. Paterson, from Trincomalee.

DEPARTURES.—February 15, Ship Forbes, Captain J. Ford, for Cuddalore.

17. Ship Neptune, Captain G. Veich, to Covelong.

18. Ship Cerberus, Captain A. Fotheringham, do, Ship Edward Strell, Captain W. Bulson, to Trincomalee.

Ship Barretto Jun, Captain J. Hudson, to Calcutta.

POINT DE GALLE.—Sailed 27th Jan. H. C. Ship Fairlie, T. E. Ward, Commander for England—Passengers, Major General H. P. Laurence, Capt. T. Gordon, Capt. Ramsay, Mr. White and Mr. Lavin, Hon. Comp. C. Service Mrs. White, and Master E. Kitson, from Galle, Major Gen. and Mrs. Jackson, and 3 Children, Capt. Kitson, Captain Hughes, E. W. Mead, Esq. H. M. C. S.—Shepherd; his wife and a Child Servants to General Jackson.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Bombay, on the 25th February, the Lady of Alexander Menzies, Esq. Assistant Surgeon His Majesty's 21st Regiment Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Surat, on the 24th of February 1819, Mr. Baghdasar Arratoon, an Armenian Merchant, of a lingering and painful sickness, which he bore, for a long period, with a peculiar fortitude, and a true Christian resignation. Young as he was, having an ardent desire for learning, he had already sufficiently

acquired, besides his mother dialect, the English, Persian and Gizezate Language. His modest behaviour in Society, and his mild disposition of temper, had really endeared him to all his acquaintances. He departed this life at a premature age of about 18 years, plunging his disconsolate Parents into an Ocean of deep sorrow, to moan and deplore, the loss of their only and ever to be lamented Son.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, on Saturday the 6th instant, Mr. C. J. Goffroy to Miss M. A. Breton, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Breton Esq.

On Wednesday last, the 10th instant, at the house of Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. L. C. Marroly, of Fatty Ghur, to Miss Anne Ju-by.

On Friday last, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mr. Charles James Fox to Miss Mary Coppinger.

BIRTHS.

At Sabet, on the 5th instant, the Lady of John French, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the same day, Mrs. M. Brown, of a Daughter.

On the night of the 6th instant Mrs. T. M. Galt, of a Son.

At Cutack, on the same day, the Lady of Capt. Meade, of the Cutack Legion of a Daughter.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. Dillon, of a Daughter.

Yesday, the 14th instant, Mrs. W. D. A. Simms, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Lumley, of a Son.

At Elawah, on the 31st ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Steele Hawthorne, 2d Battalion 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, at half past 5. p. m. Nowrojee Cowajeeo a Parsee Merchant, of unaffected benevolence and inviolable integrity, aged 42 years.

On Wednesday last, the 10th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. M. De Rozario, Senior.

At Euty Ghur, on the 12th ultimo, Mrs. Jane Emblem, Wife of Mr. William Emblem, Conductor of Ordnance at that Station, aged 19 years.

On the same day, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Conductor Emblem.

At Pat a, on the 1st of December, Lieut. J. P. Boileau of the 18th Regt. Native Infantry, and Commanding the Resident's Esco at Catmandoo.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 15th instant, A. E. Azeem, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary Azeem, only daughter of Lewis De Fries, Esq.

On Wednesday the 17th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Revd. W. A. Keating, M. A. Captain A. A. Ogg of the Country S. A. Service, to Mary, the eldest daughter of William Gordon, Esq. formerly of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

BURNS.—Thursday 18th, of a Son—the Lady of the Honorable Sir George Cooper, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at this Presidency.

On Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, Mrs. Sherman, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 22nd January, Colonel Andrew McCally of this Establishment, after an honorable and faithful course of service in India of upwards of 40 years. In every relation of life, Colonel McCally's mild and indulgent disposition inspired the warmest affection and attachment, which renders his lamented death but the more deeply felt by his afflicted family.

At Trincomalee, on the 31 instant, William Frederic, the Infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel C. Mandeville.

At Vepery, the 6th instant, Benjamin Heyne, Esq. M. D. Surgeon 21st Regiment N. I. employed in the Civil Department.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.—At Upon, on Wednesday last, the Lady of Edward Morant Gall, Esq. of a son.

On Thursday last, at Cadogan-place Mrs. Henry Westmacott, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th inst. at St. James's Church, Gerard Callaghan, Esq. M. P. for Dundalk, son of Daniel Callaghan, Esq. of Lottbeg, in the County of Cork, to Louisa Margaretta, eldest daughter of John Calvert Clarke, Esq. of Teddington-place, Middlesex.

A Bath, Charles Newcomen, Esq. of Clonahard, Longford, Ireland, to the Hon. Catherine Newcomen, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Newcomen.

DEATHS.—On Saturday se'night, in the Trinity House, Hull, where he had resided twenty four years, and in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Wilson, the oldest ship-master belonging to that port. He was at Lisbon at the time of the great earthquake in 1755.

At Aberdeen, on the 29th of August, James Hay, an old pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, at the very advanced age of 103 years, being born in the parish of Clatt, in 1715.

Yesterday, in the prime of life, the Lady of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-Mall, whose amiable and virtuous qualities as a wife endeared her to a numerous circle of friends, who are left, with her disconsolate husband and son, to lament their irreparable loss.

On the 10th instant, in Dublin, Hester Jane, wife of the Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Hamilton.

On Sunday, at her brother's house in Solio square, Sarah Sophia Banks, sister to Sir Joseph Banks, aged 74 years.

HORRE FALCONERIA.

CORPOSANT, (feu de St. Elme.)

a name given to the volatile meteor or *ignis fatuus* often beheld in a dark and tempestuous night about the decks and rigging of a Ship, but particularly, at the extremities, at the mast heads, yard arms, and is most frequent in heavy rain accompanied with lightning, this appearance which is nothing more than the electric fluid, passing silently from the clouds to the water, or the contrary, from the masts to the rigging was in the dark ages of superstition, esteemed by some a good omen, and by others an evil one, but modern philosophy has so happily explored its cause, that none but the most ignorant are now intimidated by it. The appearance of this meteor is however of such rare occurrence, that it still continues to impress the beholders with awe and the utmost consternation. The following account of the confusion created on board a ship by the appearance of one, is from the pen of a young friend.

On the 13th September 1805, off Mount Formosa in the straits of Malacca after the wind from a very hard squall had ceased, some very loud peals of thunder were heard accompanied by repeated flashes of vivid & forked lightning, the rain poured in torrents, the wind had ceased, the Lascars were all huddled together under the awning, as their exertions were not required, the Seacutie at the gangway first noticed the meteor, on the fore yard arm and the exclamation Corpo Santo, drew the attention of all hands to it, and after the awe had subsided, a scene of the greatest confusion commenced, the Lascars ran to the Hog sties and attacked the Pigs might and main, with an intention of driving them overboard, in this they were opposed by the Seacuties and officers, the meteor hovered about the fore top-mast cross-trees a considerable time and frightened the top-men out of their wits, during this bus le some of the most sedate of the Lascars had recourse to fumigations and prayers and latterly the whole of the watch joined in them and a breeze springing up, the meteor was no more seen.

COURSES. Falconer has given a very proper description of the course, to which Dr. Burney adds, when a ship sails under the mainmast and foresail only, without lacing on any bonnets, she is then said to go under a pair of courses. This might have been the maritime phraseology of Elizabeths time, but is certainly not known to the moderns.

Nautical Notices.

The following Ships were in Batavia on the 2d of January viz. Dutch Kings Ship. The Admiral Eversten, Prince Frederick, Tromp, and Nassaw, line of battle ships. The Maria Reigers, bergen and Wilhelmina, and several brigs and cutters of war and 18 Merchant Ships and brigs. English Ships, the Grace, Roberts, Expefiment, London Claudine, Margaret, Broxbournebury, Betsy, Marchioness of Exeter, Maria, Prince Blucher, Lady Sophia, Mariane brig. American Ships, Sidney, Francis Henrietta, Java, Margaret, William and Jane, Bingham, North American, America, China, Integrity, Minerva, United States, American Hero, Ganges Brilliant, Tyre, and Ariadne brig, one Dane, two French, and two Arabs.

The Roberts from this place the 20th of November, to China, arrived at Batavia, on the 30th of December; a letter from Captain Brown says. We had the misfortune to strike on a shoal off the Great Cambuys; I was going by a Chart of Captain Krusensterns, the Russian navigator, who has not noticed this shoal, nor even put down. Man eaters Island, in his Chart. The Ship I am happy to say has not suffered in the least, we however were forced to cut from the anchor we laid out, to heave her off. During the latter part of our voyage a slight dysentery, prevailed among the crew, which we attributed to your Bombay water.

His Majesty's Brig Bacchus, anchored in the harbour on Saturday last, from Poorbunder, having seen the troops destined for field service in Kutch safe to the place of there destination.

General Sir William G. Keir, and staff embarked on board the Honorable Company's Cruiser Thetis, on Saturday night, to take the command of the army in Kutch.

The Biramgore, Captain Kiddle sailed for China, on Monday last.

On Sunday evening the Blenden Hall Captain Morline, anchored in the harbour, she left Portsmouth on the 21st October and on her way spoke the Iris, and Jemima, both for this port, the first about six weeks ago on this side of the Cape and the letter of Mount Dilly.

His Majesty's Ship Carron, sailed from Portsmouth the 28th September for the East Indies.

The Phaeton Frigate, Capt. Dillor, was under orders for India.

The Honourable Company's Cruiser Ternate, anchored in the harbour yesterday 7 days from Muscat, giving convey to the Malabar and Hashmy, merchant Ships, left at Muscat the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Vestal, on the 3d of March, the Ternate spoke the Volunteer, Captain Waterman, from Calcutta bound to Muscat and Bassorah.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH, 1819.

The Blenden Hall, brings us the account of the meeting of congress at Aix-la-Chapelle but what they have done, in the very few days they have been together, except the ordering of the evacuation of France by the allied troops does not appear, in our subsequent columns will be found as much of the details as we have had time to extract, from the Globe of the 9th of October.

The evacuation was signed on the 9th of October by the Ministers, and ratified by all the Sovereigns, on the 10th, but the days of the positive marching are not yet fixed. A grand review, was however talked about, on the 18th or 20th after which it is said, the routes will be determined.

We have met with but few commercial details and those not the most favorable, and with regard to Cotton an almost total silence prevails, we have however been favored with an account sales of some on the 16th of October.

The quantity put up at this sale was as follows.

16 Bales of Bourbon,	put up	2s per lb.
5600 of Surat,	at 9½ to 14d.	
200 of Madras,	11½ to 12d.	
860 of Bengal,	7½ to 8½d.	

The whole put up to sale was 7166 bales, including 490 damaged, of which was sold only 300 Bengals. 900 Surats.

Total sold bales, 1200 at the above prices including 490 damaged.

One principal cause of the depreciation of our cotton in the home markets is the large importation of Bengals the holders of which have sold it as low as 8½ per lb. and the dealers buy it to mix with the American, and from its low price, appear desirous of substituting it in every possible way.

We find the brothers Captain Gordon, has again arrived in Calcutta, from Ochotzk our readers will no doubt recollect, the interesting paper we published last year, on her return from her first voyage. We find she has touched at Kamschatka, Loochoo, Manilla, Malacca and Pinang, and that all attempts at opening a trade with the Japanese, had been fruitless. We hope not to be disappointed in anticipating as much pleasure, from the perusal of her last voyage as we received from that of the first.

One of the American Editors takes an opportunity of contrasting, the luxury and costliness that has crept into our Navy, with the hardy republican spirit of their own, alluding to the description of the Regents Yatch, given in some of our papers, but he has forgotten, the Cleopatra of his countryman Mr. Crowsfield, that appeared in the Mediterranean in 1815, and 16, and since that

time their Squadron in the Mediterranean, says a private letter from Marseilles evidently copy in the most servile manner from our men of war, the Captains have services of plate, and entertain sumptuously.

A few Bales of New cotton have arrived, since our last, but the prices are still nominal, and we believe few purchases have been made.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

October 8th 1818.

"At a Court of Directors held yesterday at the East India House, the Court unanimously appointed the Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone, to succeed as Governor of Bombay on the 1st November 1819, or on the previous death resignation or coming away of the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean Bart.

In our last number we published a paper concerning some religious sects drawn up we believe by Mr. Buckingham for Mr. Buckhardt, we now resume the subject, from a paper sent to us by a friend.

BATAVIA COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

January, 1st 1819.

On England, 3 Months sight 5s to 5, 2 per Spanish Dollars.
6 Months sight 5 2 to 5 3 per Ditto.

On Bengal, 1 Months date 205 Sicca Rupees per 100 Dollars.
Five thousand Piculs of Banka Tin and Fifteen thousand Piculs of Coffee were advertised for sale on the 5th and 16th of January.

The following is a Member of parliament, bill at the principal inn in a Cornish Borough.

Three Dinners, for the Gentlemen 25£

FOR THE VOTERS.

An ordinary every day for 13 at 1-6 per head, ... 29 6
Drink at Intervals, ... 57
Bread and Cheese for the boys, 2 2
Ribands, ... 3 5
Printers Devils, ... 2 10
Gunpowder, ... 1 7 6

£ 120 10 6

European Extracts.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1818.

Cotton.—The extensive sale by the East-India Company, consisting of nearly 35,000 bags, took place on Friday, continued by adjournment till Monday, when it finished; about 21,000 bags out of the 35,000 were sold; the prices on Monday went a shade lower than on the Friday: the export houses and speculators were the chief purchasers of the Bengals, and as they preferred the lower descriptions, the ordinary qualities have gone off at a small decline lower than the sale of 26th June: the better qualities at the decline of 1d. per lb. The Surat Cottons, being of a desirable quality, were nearly all taken by the trade. The demand for cotton since has been entirely suspended.

Sugar.—The market continues heavy and declining. The Refined market has been rather heavy, and the prices have receded 1s. a 2s. per cwt.; the quantity of goods coming forward is considerable. Molasses are heavy and declining. The sale of East-India Sugars went rather low at the commencement, but towards the close both the request and the prices improved; no alteration can be stated in the currency; the request for Havannah and Brazil has rather given way.

Coffee.—The Coffee market continues heavy; the sales of Wednesday and yesterday went off without briskness, much about the previous currency.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

19. Sept. Gravesend, Sappho, Grice from Bengal.

Deal, British Army, Campbell, from Batavia, out five months.

23. Gravesend, Cape Packet, Agnew from Cape.

—The General Harris from China passed thro' the Downs on the 6th Oct.

—The Dorothy from this port arrived at Liverpool on the 28th Sept.

—The Seaforth, at Liverpool 7th Oct.

—The Sappho, at Plymouth, same day, and

—The Oromocto, off Deal, the 5th Oct.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 October—Prompt 15 January 1819.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Indigo.

The Consignees of Indigo imported from India have agreed, that they will bring forward at the East-India Company's ensuing September sale, only one-half the quantity already arrived, and consigned to them respectively. And also, that if any further parcels of Indigo consigned to them should yet arrive in time for the Company's September sale, that they will not bring forward more than one-half thereof.

For Sale 19 October—Prompt 29 Jan.

Company's.—Bengal and China raw Silk.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Bengal and China raw Silk, and Bengal Chasum Silk.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that in consequence of a request from the Buyers of raw Silk, and also from several of the principal houses of the East-India Agency, they have determined to hold Three sales of Raw Silk in each year (instead of Four, as at present), viz. in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but that this regulation will not take effect until the month of July 1819, as it is proposed by the Court to hold a Sale of raw Silk in February next.

For Sale 3 November—Prompt 29 January.

Private-Trade.—Nainsooks—Terrindans—Doreas—Molmuls.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 5 February.

Company's Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace—Black Pepper.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the Northumberland. Company's.—Saltpetre—White & Black Pepper.

CARGOES of the Nestor and Union. Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Pepper.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Piece Goods—Indigo—Penang Canes—Madeira Wine.

FLANDERS MAIL.

A Flanders Mail arrived at a late hour last night, and brought the following articles of intelligence:—

"AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, SEPT. 29.—Yesterday and the day preceding will constitute a remarkable epoch in the annals of Aix-la-Chapelle. Three powerful Monarchs, animated with the same wishes for the repose of the universe and the happiness of their people, made their solemn entry into the ancient city of Aix-la-Chapelle. On Sunday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty the King of Prussia, our Sovereign, arrived first, and was welcomed with all the demonstrations of the most lively joy by the inhabitants, and the troops who are assembled for his reception. The day following his Majesty, accompanied by several Generals, went to meet his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and their Majesties entered together, in the same carriage. These Sovereigns were welcomed with testimonies of love and respect by the entire population of the city, and by the military, who formed the line, before which they proceeded to their palaces.—About 10 o'clock at night his Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrived, accompanied by our King. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, all the inhabitants went to meet his Majesty's august Ally, whose presence has excited the liveliest transports of joy and satisfaction. Numerous salutes of artillery and a brilliant illumination celebrated the arrival of the Sovereigns within our walls.

"Among the numerous distinguished characters arrived here are the Duke of Wellington, Prince Metternich, Count Schouvaloff, Count Nesselrode, Counts Capo d'Istria, Benningen, Czernicheff, Generals Muffling and Thielemann, &c.

"BRUSSELS, OCT. 1.—Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden, travelling under the name of Countess Bakr, arrived here yesterday from Spa, on her way to Paris. Numerous couriers going to Aix-la-Chapelle have passed through this city. Report says that Prince Meternich had declared to several persons that the Congress will not formally discuss any other subject than that of the evacuation of France. The other subjects of discussion which have been spoken of in the public papers, will only give rise, it is said, to conversations which will not have any diplomatic character."

By intelligence received from Palmas (Canary Islands), we learn that the Buenos-Ayres Privateers in that direction had been very successful. On the 22d of July three Spanish ships were captured by one of them, which were bound to the Canaries; the cargoes of two of them were taken out and put on board the third, which was manned; the others were given up to the prisoners. It appears also, by letters from the West Indies, that the cruisers from the River Plate have been very active among the Spanish traders. American brig Rachael and Sally, from Port-au-Prince, was boarded on the 3d of August off Areodore, by the Buenos Ayres brig of war General San Martin, the Commander of which stated that he had made three captures.

Friday the King George packet sailed from Dover for Calais, with Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, his Lady and family, on their way for Aix-la-Chapelle. The same day Le Desirée French packet sailed with Count d'Osmond (son of the French Ambassador), and Countess d'Osmond, his Lady, and suite.

The PRINCE REGENT has made a present of three splendid carriages to his Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER. They reached Aix-la-Chapelle about the end of September.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Turin on the 21st ult.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the Grand Duke MICHAEL, attended by Baron Nicolson, and the other Gentlemen of his suite, arrived at Carlton House, and had the honour of being introduced to the PRINCE, when his Imperial Highness and suite took leave of his Royal Highness.

The American Indians, who appeared at the New English Opera House this season, are now making a tour of the North, and are at present the attractions of the Edinburgh Theatre.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, OCTOBER 4.

There has been no conference to-day, on account of the indisposition of the Russian Minister, Count Capo d'Istria. This being the fete-day of the Emperor of Austria, it was expected that he would go to the Cathedral Church in great state, and that he would afterwards hold a Court, at which all the Foreign Ministers and the suites of the different Sovereigns would be presented; but this expectation was disappointed in both cases by the indisposition of his Imperial Majesty. Some of the Foreign Ministers called at his hotel, but were informed that the Emperor could not see them. The Emperor of Russia proceeded there likewise at half-past one, and after having alighted and conversed for a minute or two with a Chamberlain, returned without seeing his Majesty. The Emperor of Russia was dressed in an Austrian uniform out of compliment to his Austrian Majesty on his name-day. His Imperial Majesty heard mass in a small chapel fitted up in his hotel. The King of Prussia attended Divine service at the Protestant church in the morning, at 8 o'clock, along with the troops in garrison here. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princess of Tour and Taxis, his sister-in-law. Her daughter, who is a Catholic, after the religion of her father, attended Divine service in the Cathedral. The Duke of Kent arrived here last night, and was this morning visited by the Emperor Alexander. His Royal Highness being lodged at the

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED,

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 10th March 1819.

(Continued from the Last Page.)

Redoubt, in the most frequented part of the city, a great crowd collected about Alexander when he alighted, and shouted *Vive l'Empereur!* the words to which they were trained in the time of Buonaparte. A little before two o'clock, Lord Castlereagh waited upon his Royal Highness, and offered him the use of his carriage to the hotel of the King of Prussia, where a grand dinner was given to the Emperor Alexander and all the Allied Ministers. The Party began to arrive about half-past one, and the dinner was over before four. The Emperor of Austria was absent, from the same indisposition which prevented him from receiving company in the morning. Besides the Emperor of Russia we observed the arrival of the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Richelieu, Prince Metternich, Prince Hardenberg, Prince Wettgenstein, and several other great political and military characters.

A great ball is given by the city to-night, in honour of the Allied Sovereigns, and the *fete* of the Emperor of Austria. The Sovereigns & the Ministers are expected to attend. About a thousand tickets have been distributed, and many claims for admission, backed by most respectable authority, have been rejected, from the impossibility of accommodating all the claimants. Madame Catalani arrived here on the 29th ult., at least we see her name in the list of that day; but she has not as yet given any concert, or had an opportunity of exhibiting any distinguished circle. Madame Reichard, whose ascent was advertised for this morning, has been prevented from making the experiment by the badness of the weather. Hitherto the weather has been the finest ever remembered at this season of the year—as if adapted on purpose to favour the brilliancy and pomp of Majesty, and to put the negotiators in good humour with each other; and with France; it could not have been more favourable. Prince Augustus, of Prussia, left this place some time ago, and Madame Recamier three days afterwards. The sister of the Emperor of Russia, the Princess of Orange, is expected at the country-house of the Emperor to spend there some days.

Among the number of strangers whom the Congress has attracted to Aix-la-Chapelle, we observe the celebrated Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, who has just come from Frankfurt on the Maine. He repaired to that city to present a memorial to the Diet offering to produce a plan, by which "riches may be created in such abundance, that the wants and desires of every human being may be over satisfied, and by which the rising generation, without force or punishment of any kind, may be trained by circumstances as to exclude any defect, except what may arise from the inexperience of the parties who execute its details or be owing to qualities uncontrollable by human means." This, it will easily be seen, is the general result which he draws from his plan of the villages of mutual co-operation that made such a noise last year in the London papers. This memorial he is come here to present to the Allied Sovereigns and Ministers. It is printed in three different languages, in English for Lord Castlereagh, and in French and German for the other great Personages of Congress—He left the Diet discussing the military organization of Germany, without receiving any answer to his pacific project, or being called upon to explain its details. Whether the Sovereigns will choose to adopt it, and place themselves at the head of villages instead of empires, I shall not pretend to divine; though my opinion is that Mr. Owen will not succeed bet-

ter at Aix-la-Chapelle in proselytising their Majesties, than the Quaker did when he went to Rome to convert the Pope, formerly sent you the names of the principal persons attached to the different Embassies and Sovereigns. I enclose you to-day a complete list of each. You cannot fail to remark the great number of Russian and Prussian statesmen, while Lord Castlereagh himself is the Atlas of the English Legation. His suite consists of young unknown Lords, whom he cannot present among European Diplomats.

OCTOBER 5.

The Duke of Kent left Aix-la-Chapelle this morning at eight o'clock. The question of the evacuation of France is now talked of in all societies as decided. As yet the formal act has not been signed, but the sentiments of the Ministers and Sovereigns all concur in the measure, which only now awaits their official sanction. The greater difficulty in the ulterior arrangements and in the sentiment of the securities, will arise, it is said, on the part of Prussia. This Power, it will be remembered, shewed the greatest dissatisfaction at the delays that occurred in the affair of the private reclamations, and probably dreads similar inconveniences in the payment of the contributions, unless the guarantees shall be altogether unexceptionable. The general details which I sent you as prospectively those to be adopted, are in the main, correct, and will meet the views of all the Powers.

The ball given by the city last night was very brilliant, and will be long remembered in the annals of the Redoubt of Aix-la-Chapelle. The houses opposite the ball-room in this pile of buildings were illuminated. Horseback attended to keep order and clear the streets for the carriages. The company began to arrive at seven o'clock. Every carriage in the town and neighbourhood was put in requisition, and many of them, like our coaches employed in bringing electors to the poll, returned and brought successive quotas.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived about eight o'clock, with their suites. The Emperor was dressed in a Prussian uniform. They were, of course, principal objects of attraction during their stay, which was nearly an hour and a half. Nor were they idle spectators of the gaiety of the scene, or inactive spectators for the public gaze. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties danced a *Polonaise* with great spirit with the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Richelieu, Lord Castlereagh, and other distinguished persons, the Princess of Tour and Taxis, her Daughter, the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Metternich (sister-in-law of the Minister), Lady Castlereagh, and other ladies. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attracted particular attention by the richness of her dress and the splendour of her jewels. The dances were principally quadrilles and waltzes. There was only one country-dance, which was arranged by General Maissou, composed of M. Guarte, the burgomaster, and other merchants of the city. The Ball did not conclude till midnight.

LONDON OCT. 8TH 1818.

The house of Baring & Co. guarantees the payment of the contribution by France to the different powers; amongst the larger ones, we find it is stated that:

Russia is to receive	48 millions francs
England	48 do.
Austria	about 40 do.
Prussia	40 do.
The Netherlands	22 do.
Bavaria	10 do.

The Gazette contains the following new Baronets.

General A. Maitland, Col. 49.
" Henry Johnson " 81.
Colonel Anthony Farrington, Art.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, Col.
14 Regt.
Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Gordon, Col.
85.
Col. F. E. B. Hervey, Lieut. Col.
14 Light Dragoons.
John Powell of Hardwick, Esq.
John Acland, of Fairfield Esq.
Antony Lechmere of the Rhod, Worcester, Esq.
Sir Edmond Lacon, of Gt. Yarmouth Knt.
John S. Sidney, of Penshurst place, Kent, Esq.
Thomas Hare of Stow Hall, Norfolk, Esq.
Edw. Stracey of Rackheath Hall do.
George Sheffner of Combe place, Sussex, Esq.
John Croft of Cowling Hall, Yorks. Esq.
Robert Bateson of Belvoir Park, Down, Esq.
M. J. Tierney of Brightelmstone, Physician in ord. to H. M. &c. &c.

LONDON,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1818.

Paris Papers of Tuesday last arrived this morning, and confirm the intelligence already published respecting the determination of the Allied Sovereigns, that the French territories should be immediately evacuated. Count George de Caraman, arrived in Paris on the 5th inst. from Aix-la-Chapelle, and communicated the joyful intelligence to the King of France. The decision of the Allied Sovereigns was pronounced on the 2d, at the close of the third conference.

This intelligence has been generally received as of an event long anticipated, and consequently it has excited no surprise, nor has it even given birth to a single comment in the Paris Journal that announces it. The French Funds remain wholly unaffected by it, and every circumstance shews, that more serious, and a much stronger impression, would have been created, had the Allied Sovereigns adopted the other course, and instead of removing their armies from France, had resolved to exasperate, for two years longer, the feeling of an angry, and high-spirited people.

A morning Paper asserts, that the first account of this decision reached London through the Jews, meaning, we presume, the stock-jobbers, by whom, doubtless, it was expected to produce a powerful impression upon the English funds, but in this hope they have been disappointed. The French Minister of Finance will, of course, require a large loan to defray the contribution due to the Allied Powers, and which, it is said, have been guaranteed by Mr. A. Baring. The raising of this Loan will probably produce some effect upon the prices of stock, but not to any considerable extent, if the statement made by M. Convetto, on the occasion of the former French loan be correct, namely, that offers had been made by French capitalists to three times the amount of money required by the French Government. These capitalists will no doubt again present themselves, and though, but a considerable number of the foreigners who might be disposed to offer themselves as contractors. Mr. Baring will, of course, from his present intimate connexion with the French Ministers of Finance, have a large share of the loan; but we have reason to believe that the funds destined to meet it will not be drawn from the English funds.

The French 5 per Cents, were on Monday, 75 l. 50 c.; Bank Stock, 1,640 f.

A Flemish Mail arrived this morning, with Papers from Brussels to the 7th instant. The Journal of East and West Flanders has been suspended, and the Editor is kept in secret imprisonment. This is the Paper prosecuted for a libel on the Duke of Wellington. Report states, that the three Sovereigns will visit Paris in the course of the present month.

A private letter from Madrid states, that the Count DE LABISAL (General O'DONNELL),

has been superseded in the command of the expedition shortly expected to sail from Cadiz for South America, and that General FERRAZ has been appointed in his place. This is the first act of the new Ministry.

The following Bull-tin was this morning exhibited at the Queen's Palace, St. James' Palace.

" Kew, October 9, 1818.
" The Queen has again rested well, and feels herself refreshed and comfortable this morning.
" F. MILMAN.
" H. HALFORD.

LEGHORN, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Portuguese ship of the line, the *Saint Sebastian*, has arrived here from the Brazils. It brings a part of the persons who composed the Court of the Princess of Austria. The quarantine was this day removed, and the persons who were on board received visits.

General Maitland, Governor of Malta and of the Ionian Islands, has set off for Malta, on board the *Glasgow* frigate.

We were apprised yesterday that an earthquake has been felt at Palermo. The account was received at Messina, by way of telegraph, and we have thence received it.

SUITE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Count Von Urbna, Chief Chamberlain; Baron, Von Duca, Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant-Field Marshal Adjutant-General Von Kutchera; Major Count Von Attems, Chamberlain; Major Count Von Fulckenhain, Chamberlain; Baron Von Stiff, First Body Physician, and States and Conference Counsellor; Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, Lieut. Field-Marshal; Count Clam-Martinetz, Major; Prince Frederick of Schwartzenberg; M. Von Verady, Private Cabinet Secretary; M. Zehay, and M. Thiel, Cabinet Officers; a Private Cabinet Messenger; M. Schoop, Principal Court Chaplain; M. Semlitsch Court Surgeon; M. Von Coeckelberge, Vice Court Comptroller; M. Heischhacker, Assistant Court Comptroller; M. Von Rosenthal, Comptroller Accountant; two inferior Officers of the Comptroller department; M. Giertner and M. Furstader, Body-Cooks; M. Thaler and M. Polatscheck, Court-Cooks; M. Teschmayr and M. Gaisser, Assistant Cooks; M. Einodor, Culinary Porter; M. Oberlertner and M. Heilig, Assistant-cellarman; M. Sommer, cooper; M. Merz, Court-confectioner; M. Pussinger, Assistant-confectioner; M. Dangel, porter do.; the Court Table-cover and three assistants; the Court Cashier and Traveling Stewards, an assistant for ditto; the Body-guard Apothecary; the Court-guard ditto; M. Spatz, first Officer of the Chamberlain; M. Voa Mayer, Court Quartermaster; MM. Geling, Nissail, Muller, Chamber Attendants; MM. Gottlieb, Kromer, Keepers of the door of the Antichamber.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S STAFF.—M. Von Sternstien, Register for the Office of the Master of the Horse; an Attendant of the Office: MM. Lechner, Seufleben, Equerries; M. Rieder, Stall-keeper; MM. Thowanick, Poboda-Feeders; 10 body-lackeys, 2 coach-keepers, 13 grooms, 15 coachdrivers, 9 postillions, 1 saddler, 1 harness-maker, 1 farrier.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO FORM THE MISSION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AT AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

Viscount Castlereagh, Earl of Clanwilliam, Private Secretary; Mr. Plant, Under Secretary of State; Earl of Ancrum; Mr. Chad; Mr. Steward; Mr. Seymour; Earl of Brecknock; Lord Francis Conyngham; Mr. Disbrowe; Mr. Cartwright; Mr. Gunning; Ward; Mr. Parrish; Lord Hervey; Lord Belfast; Lord Edward Chichester; and Mr. Chichester.

BEFORE THE COMMON SERJEANT.

Mary Smith was put to the Bar on an indictment charging her with having stolen a short 'valve four pence, the property of Christopher Hicks.

It appeared that the prisoner had taken a lodging for one night in prosecutor's house for which she paid sixpence. One of the sheets being missed soon after she went away in the morning, she was pursued and the stolen property was found upon her; she immediately gave it up, and declared that she had been compelled by distress to act as she had done.—*Verdict—Guilty.*

The COMMON SERJEANT directed that the prisoner's bail pay a fine of 10s. and be discharged.—He hoped that she would profit by the clemency of the Court, and avoid the commission of such acts in future.

The prisoner seemed in the most wretched state of distress and poverty.

Mr. Brown, the gaoler, humanely observed, that he would procure her admission into the Refuge for the Destitute.

The Jury entered into a subscription for her, and were joined by several persons in Court.

STEALING ON THE RIVER THAMES.—**James Rowley**, aged 26, **James Chambers**, 24, and **William Burton**, 35, were indicted; the first for stealing 13 pieces of printed cotton, value 26s. out of a ship lying in the London Docks, and the two others for receiving the above property knowing it to be stolen.

It appeared in evidence that the cotton in question had been sent on board the *Isabella* on the 20th of July. On the 21st, the prisoner Rowley, who was a mariner on board, was observed to come from the fore-castle; he was dressed as a sailor and appeared to be very bulky. The mate of the ship searched him and found a quantity of cotton and other goods upon him. An officer was sent for and he was taken into custody. Prisoner offered to tell where he had so d other property, which he had taken, if they would let him go. A bale of goods was found to have been broken open. The mate refused to let him go, upon which he said, "Then if you do not, I'll not tell you where to find the other things I have taken; you can only transport me, and if so, I shall not remain long where I am to be sent." He afterwards asked the officer whether it would be of any service to him to tell where he had disposed of the stolen goods, the officer said that he might do, as he pleased, but that any confession he made should be a voluntary one. He then pointed out the house of prisoner Chambers, in Rosemary-lane, and said he sold the cotton there. The house of the prisoner Chambers was searched, and the cotton found in it. Chambers, when questioned by the officer, said, that it was his servant Burton who had bought the cotton. It appeared that little bits had been cut off the ends of the pieces of cotton. Part of the property was identified in Court, the other parts had been cut at the ends and had not the private mark, though they corresponded to the patterns taken before it was shipped.

The prisoner Rowley put in a written defence, stating that he was an American sailor, and had received the cotton in question from a shipmate of his, whose property he was led to believe it was, and under this impression it was that he sold it. He said he was a stranger in this country, and could produce no witnesses.

The other prisoners denied all knowledge of the cotton having been stolen when they bought it.—They produced several witnesses to character, who spoke highly of their honesty.

The COMMON SERJEANT summed up the case to the Jury, observing, that stealing on the river Thames to the amount of 40s. had been made a capital felony in the reign of George II, and had since continued so. If the Jury were of opinion that the prisoner Rowley stole the property, which was notoriously over the value of 40s. they should acquit him of the capital part of the charge, unless they were convinced that he had taken ashore to the amount of 40s. at one time, and on that subject they would be guided by the evidence before them. Here the Learned Serjeant went over the evidence at great length, when the Jury, after much consideration, returned a verdict of—*Rowley Guilty of stealing under the value of 40s.*

The other prisoners were *Acquitted.*

[BEFORE THE RECORDER.]

John Martin was indicted for stealing, on the 20th July, one watch, value 2l. one seal,

value 5s. and one ring, value 3s. The property of John Baldwin, in the dwelling-house of Sir James Graham, Bart.

John Baldwin, a servant to Sir James Graham, who lived in No. 1, Portland-place, said, he lost his watch on the 20th July, in the morning. He afterwards found it at a pawnbroker's shop; it was in the butler's pantry at six in the morning.

Pierce, a pawnbroker's servant, who lived at 5, Tottenham Court-road, said, that on the 20th July prisoner pawned a watch at his shop for 11.5s.

The duplicate of the watch was found upon the prisoner, who said if the trial was dropped he would give good bail.

Here the watch was produced, and proved to be the prosecutor's property.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, that the watch was his property, and he should prove it. He had been drinking at the Maidenhead-court, Hopkin's-street, on the 20th of July, when a man came in and offered a watch for sale. Prisoner showed it to Mr. Headington, and asked his opinion of it, as he intended purchasing it for a friend of his. He then gave the man 11.3s. for it. His friend not having money to pay for it, he pawned it; he was afterwards taken into custody for having the duplicate in his possession.

James Headington being called, said, that he remembered a man offering a watch for sale in his house, which watch prisoner bought. His witness underwent a long cross-examination by the Recorder, in which he said, that he could not tell on what day it happened, but he knew it was on the day the watch was pawned; he did not know the man who sold it, nor did he know the number of it.

A witness was called to the prisoner's character. He said prisoner sometimes wrote for him, and made out bills of parcels, &c. and that he never knew any thing bad of him. On being questioned by the Recorder, he said he did not rightly know what business prisoner followed; he was either a bookbinder or a paper-hanger; he was also a writer at times.

The Recorder summed up the case to the Jury, and observed, that not a word of Headington's testimony was to be believed. The Jury always foregoes his friend when he got him in trouble, and so was in his (Headington's) case. He got him into Court to utter a falsehood and there he left him.

The Jury returned a verdict—*Guilty of stealing to the value of 39s.*

The Recorder then committed the witness Headington to Newgate, on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury.

There were no other trials of any interest.

[The New Times,—Sept. 22.]

SUSSEX.

CAUTION.—A fellow is now on his travel through this country, living on the wages of imposture, which we are told, he has practised with tolerable success in the western parts, particularly between Chichester and Worthing. His system is, to learn by inquiry that the master of the house he has fixed upon is from home, and being satisfied upon that point, he raps at the door and asks, "Is Mr. — with-in?" and on being answered in the negative, he wishes particularly to see Mrs. —, having business of importance to communicate to her, by which stratagem he generally gains admission to her presence, when, on finding her alone, communicates his important business which to the astonishment and alarm of the lady, proves to be a demand of charity, and by the boisterous tone, and menacing look with which he enforces it, he seldom departs without the attainment of his object. He sometimes varies his story, and presents himself as the poor relation of the absent husband. He is of middling stature, thin and pale, has large prominent eyes, and his dress is a shabby suit of black clothes.

SWINDLER.—Thursday afternoon Benjamin Francis, a Jew, from London, called at the shop of Mr. Cripps, jeweller, Stall-street, & selected a gold watch, for which he offered thirty guineas; the shopman was not prepared to make the deduction in the absence of Mr. C. (the watch being marked 35l.); however, Francis requested that it might be put by for him, and he would call the next day, and bring the money. He did so; and told Mr. Cripps that he was commissioned to look out a gold watch with appendages, and provided Mr. C. would take 30gs. for the watch he would pay him; this being agreed to, he looked out a chain and seals, amounting to 18l., which together came to 49l. 10s.

His commission he said, only amounted to 48l. and if Mr. Cripps would take that sum, he would go to his friend and get a check for the amount leaving strict orders for the bill to be made out in the name of Mr. James Johnson, and the articles to be carefully made a parcel of. About half-past six he returned with the check, drawn on Sir B. Hobbhouse and Co. Mr. Cripps suspecting it immediately gave it to his young man, to go to the private entrance of the bank, and inquire if it was good. Francis observed that the check was very good, and Mr. Cripps might rely on its being punctually paid; but followed the lad to the door, and snatched the check out of his hand. Mr. Cripps then sent for an officer, and F. was conveyed to the Guildhall, and the check taken from him, which he had in pieces; but after much difficulty it was made perfect. He was on Saturday committed by the Mayor for trial. He had in his possession a large cane, with a sword in it, several flints, &c. and duplicates of several watches.

[The New Times,—Sept. 23.]

MESCELLANEOUS.

A most singular circumstance took place lately at Knightsbridge Barracks:—One of the first troop of Life Guards observed, in cleaning his horse, that the animal seemed particularly fond of having his face and head continually rubbed, in doing which the soldier discovered something moveable as he pressed the cheek of the horse. He accordingly communicated the same to Mr. Bloxam, the Veterinary Surgeon to the troop, who took considerable pains to examine it, and having made every necessary preparation lanced it, in the hope of discovering the cause, when, to his surprise he extracted a grape-shot, weighing nine ounces, from the horse's head, which he received at the Battle of Waterloo, where the wound was immediately dressed in the usual manner, after the engagement, and was considered only as a sword cut.

A desirable improvement has been effected by a gentleman of Manchester, by a method of constructing the boilers of steam-engines in such a manner, that the gross part of the smoke is entirely contained by combustion.

The new bridge about to be thrown over the river Liffey, at Dublin is to be built exactly opposite the gate leading to the Phoenix Park.

The new street from the Strand, leading to the new place about to be erected adjoining to Waterloo-bridge, is to be called Lancaster, and the latter, Lancaster-place.

The parish of St. Clement Danes is about to follow the example of the neighbouring one of St. Dunstan's by illuminating with gas, which will tend greatly to the prevention of nightly crimes.

American Extracts.

From the Bend of Union.

During the late war, a small schooner, laden with silks, wines and brandy, belonging to Stonington, Mass. was hailed, on her homeward passage from France, by a British armed brig, when the following dialogue took place between the commanding officer of the brig and the master of the schooner.

Officer. Schooner ahoy!

Yankee. Hollō.

Officer. Who commands the schooner!

Yankee. Why Brother Jonathan us'd to, but I do now.

Officer. Brother Jonathan! Who the d— is Brother Jonathan?

Yankee. Why you must be a damn'd fool not to know Brother Jonathan—every body in town knows him.

Officer. Send your boat on board.

Yankee. I don't know whether I shall or not for the boat's all foggy, and I ain't got no new clothes—Brother Jonathan's got a new coat, if he's amind to go he may, but I'm sure I shan't.

Officer. Strike!

Yankee. Strike! Why I ain't got nobody here to strike, but father, he's cooking and he's crazy; and if I strike him, he'll strike right back again, so is no use.

Officer. What are you loaded with?

Yankee. Bale-goods, and hens, and hen's husbands, and hob-goblins, and long faced gentry.

Officer. Where are you bound to?

Yankee. S-t-o-n-i-n-g-t-o-w-n.*

Officer. Where's your "bale goods?"

Yankee. There they be.

Officer. You d—d fool—do you call them "bale goods?"

Yankee. Why sartin! Don't you?

Officer. Where's your "hens and hen's husbands?"

Yankee. There they be, in that are coop here.

Officer. Where's your "hob-goblins?"

Yankee. There they be, in that are 'tother great large coop there.

Officer. Where's your "long-faced gentry?"

Yankee. There they be in that are pig sty.

Officer. Have you got any thing to drink, on board?

Yankee. We had some rum when we come away, but the cag's away down under the load, and if you try you can't get it, so it's no use.

The British officer having received but little satisfaction, and having, no doubt, become disgusted at the seeming ignorance of the Yankee, returned on board of his brig; and, after ordering Brother Jonathan a dozen stripes, to teach him wisdom left the poor simple creatures to take care of themselves!!! A few days afterwards, the vessel arrived at Boston with a cargo valued at one hundred thousand dollars!!!

Emigration Anecdote.—CORN. Barney, induced several English emigrants to proceed to the neighborhood of, or settle upon, his lands in Kentucky. Among them was a machine-maker, who instantly got employment at two dollars per day, and his employers gave to him a small lot of land on which was erected a pretty snug little house. When he had been there three weeks, he purchased and paid for a cow, and had already made some improvement on his property. Then the Commodore met him, and asking how he came on?—he said, "As well as I can, sir. Why, sir, I've gotten a cow, it cost me nothing to feed her; and three dollars a week gives us all as much good victuals as ever we can eat—and we've got money forhand!"—The Commodore asked him, how long he must have labored at home, to have obtained enough to spare to purchase a cow, and stand on his legs, (excluding the house and lot given him)—on which he said—"he and his wife had been calculating that, and agreed that it would have taken exactly one year and ten weeks to have done it!"

The labor and economy exerted in some places to live, will soon make a man rich in another, if persevered in.—*Miles' Reg.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

An officer, who has been for some considerable time under the command of Gen. Jackson and lately took leave of the army, in a letter to a friend, writes thus concerning that remarkable man. "I do consider General Jackson to be the greatest and best general now living on the earth. He is a child of nature, self taught: Whatever object is presented to him small or great, he sees the whole, in all its bearings, as if by intuition. No sooner does he see what is before him, than his judgment is formed correctly, and his plans of operation prepared with prudence and decision: thorough and powerful execution then immediately follows, and victory always accompanies his standard—and the best use is made of his victories. While he is and will be obeyed, he is very careful of his men, and is exceedingly kind to them; indeed he does for them all that a tender father could do—in return, he has their sincere and cordial love and good will—Indeed all who are under his command, place the most perfect and unbounded confidence in him. I cannot, however, dismiss my late and beloved General yet. He is an honest and upright man, and he is a friend to all who are honest and upright—He despises dishonesty and all mean conduct—His generosity and benevo-

*By this time Brother Jonathan had bearded the brig where he was compelled to remain until the schooner was examined by the British officer.

+ Pointing to some bundles of clap boards and shingles, which he took with him on his outward passage, as a covering for his cargo.

hence are almost without bounds—He is a sincere friend to his country and to the general welfare of mankind. I admire the man. —*Farmer's Register.*—Sept 1.

Selections,

OSSIANO:

BRING AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FINGAL IN ULSTER; BY THE ANALOGY OF NAMES AND PLACES MENTIONED IN OSSIAN'S POEMS.—BY HUGH CAMPBELL, ESQ.

[FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.]

This pamphlet is the consummation of that inquiry, a brief account of which was originally given in this Journal; and surely, if scholars and men inquisitive into classical subjects have devoted themselves to long travels, and longer disquisitions, to investigate the Troad, and mark every particular locality of the Trojan worthy it was no an unworthy pursuit in a Briton to attempt fixing a geographical site for the heroic exploits of Fingal.

We shall not enter into the controversy upon the authenticity of Ossian: a controversy in which, we believe, both sides claim a complete victory. Assured we are, that Gaelic legends of great antiquity were, owing to the peculiar custom of hereditary hardships, transmitted through many generations in the highlands of Scotland; and how much or how little Mr. Macpherson did to connect these oral records is immaterial to the principal question of their existence. As it is unknown that that gentleman was ever in Ireland, and several of the places now brought forward are too obscure for general notice, whatever strength of argument pertains to the publication before us, is aided with pure and undoubted force to the cause of the *Ossianites*, or believers in the reality of that sublime *roce*, and the scenes and persons described in his verse.

Mr. Campbell lately proceeded to Ulster, and, especially in those districts of the province which lie opposite to the coast of Scotland, conceives that he has discovered the Battle fields of Fingal in Ireland, mentioned in the poems of Temora, Darvina, Fingal, &c. and limited to a very confined space of territory. He premises that Temora, the great grandfather of Fingal, had two sons; Prathal, the grandfather of Fingal; and Connor, called by the bards Connor the Great. He was elected King of all Ireland, and was the ancestor of that Cormac who sat on the Irish throne, when Swaruz, King of Norway, invaded Ireland. The principal residence of this race of Monarchs, we find, was at Temora in Ulster.

As the native Princes did not concur in this election, it required all the aid of the Scottish relatives of the new dynasty to maintain it, on even what may be called a provincial throne; struggling with the surrounding independent Chieftains, or forming alliance with their families. Such were the objects of the expeditions ascribed to Fingal; and the analogy of names to this day, and the correspondence of the existing scenery, proves to the writer's mind beyond a doubt that he has clearly ascertained the site and identity of these celebrated songs of war. There is certainly something very curious in the coincidences.

Ossian tells us that Temora was at the foot of the hill of Mora, which rose near the borders of the heath of Moilena, near the mountain Cromla. — We are often told by the Royal bard, that he rushed into Carmona's bay, and into Tura's bay; thence we see frequent allusions to Cromla, Lena, and the lake of reedy Lego; all apparently in the neighbourhood of these two places.

There is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining the ancient Carmona to be the modern Carmony. It stands on the hill, a little from the shore, between Carrickfergus and Belfast, which Carrickfergus, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, was the Tura of the ancients. — [We do not find any direct or sound reasoning in support of this assumption.] — Here commences that range of hills (which in the poems I take to have been called Cromleach, i. e. high hill) that extend in a south-west direction; and after running as the boundary of the extensive and fertile valley of Ulster, through which flows the river Lego (reedy Lego), the range terminates above Lochneagh (Lake of Roes), at a place now called Cromlin, from the ancient Cromleach! The part of the range, however, which the Bard called Misty Cromla, I take to be that high hill of limestone which

stands between Carmona and Belfast—that from three large and beautiful caves cut in the face of the rock or mountain, is now called Cavehill.

Having set up these land-marks with regard to Tura, Cromla, &c. the author proceeds to examine the adjacent country for localities to support his theory, and agree with the topography of Ossian. Tardree, or Cairn-arie, he determines to be the ancient Mora, at the foot of which stood the city of Connor, where the mossy ruins of an ancient castle are still visible. Round this Connor or Temora, when the enemies of Balge or of Lochlin attempted to dethrone Cormac, the descendant of its founder, were the principal battles, during the life of Fingal, fought. In 1316 this castle was an antique ruin, and apparently coeval with Carrickfergus Castle; and the author puts the question of its Fingalian authenticity, on rather a whimsical proposition, as addressed to those sceptics who utterly deny the existence of Ossian and all his heroes. He says—

“Should any doubts be entertained as to the certainty of this castle having been the residence of some of the early Potentates of this country, might we not also doubt the ruins shewn at Dunscaith, in the isle of Sky, and the stone to which Cuchullin is said to have fastened his dog *Luath*? If one has the least foundation in truth, the other is more than equally founded.

We cannot say but that this reminds us a little of the logic of Pompey and Master Froth. “I hope here be truth,” but we proceed to more pertinent arguments.

Unnumbered (says Mr. Campbell) are the four grey stones (the graves of the illustrious dead) which one discovers while travelling among these hills.

Moilena, or Lena, moi signifying a hill, is marked as a distinct in Antrim, lying along the banks of Lochneagh; and Lubar's stream as the six-mile water, which has thus quite lost its poetical appellation.

In all the poems in which the royal bard speaks of Ireland, we observe that Cromla, Lena, Lego, and Lubar, supply smiles, shelter, battle-field, and hunting, to Fingal, and a haven for his shipping! This is accounted for by the extent of the ridge of hills, Cromla and Lena, lying between Carrickfergus bay and the Carrickfergus.

In a military point of view, it is contended that in this direction the contest must have been carried on with sound discretion in regard to good positions. Lisburn is set down as the dwelling of Branno, the father of Everallin, whom Ossian married. “I went in suit of the maid to Lego's sable surge,” says the Poet; and his Commentator adds, “I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the Lego has no sable surge, until we arrive on its banks in the neighbourhood of Lisburn; there this beautiful river has several little falls, but between them and Belfast it runs smooth and placid as a lake.”

Another proof is thus offered; Ossian writes—

“As the winds of night pour their dark ocean over the white sands of Mora, so dark advance the sons of Lochlin over Lena's rustling heath.”—On the north-west end of the small chain of hills above Temora (Connor), is the hill of Mora, before noticed, in whose immediate neighbourhood, on the road from Belfast to Connor, is a hill now called the Sandy Braes: an appellation evidently given by the Scottish settlers in that neighbourhood about the middle of the 17th century. The white sands on its summit render it a singular hill, there being no one like it, in that respect, in the north of Ireland.—This last citation is sufficient to prove the correctness of Ossian's description of all the scenes in the neighbourhood of Connor, and to convince the most incredulous that he was particularly well acquainted with every conspicuous object around it, had there been no other proofs, of which every hour's walk furnishes abundance.

We presume that we have now quoted enough to illustrate the author's mode of treating this, to some interesting, and to others idle question. We confess that we belong to the former class; and while we have occasionally been amused with the enthusiastic assumptions, of which there are a sprinkling in the pamphlet, we have felt our curiosity excited by the curious analogies and mass of consistencies, the discovery of which has rewarded the writer's labours. It is true, that we are too little acquainted with Ulster to be aware what objections may be urged to overturn the favourite hypothesis: as it stands made out, it goes to demonstrate, that

Fingal's progress in Ireland never exceeded 20 miles from the coast of Ulster; and that, never to the Southward of Midway, nor to the Westward of Connor (Temora); and Lochneagh (the lake of Roes).

Thence, after every struggle, he returned to his native Caledonia;—and his son sung his rude exploits in verses, which are now repeated with enthusiasm in every language of civilised Europe.

We take our leave by recommending this production as likely to afford an hour of entertaining reading, even to those who may care little about the authenticity or forgery of *Ossian's Poems*. As his Majesty was said to dislike the great O at the beginning of names, we may hint our dislike to the title added to the name of Ossian in the title. It has nothing Gaelic about it, and the bard did not deserve to be so Italianised.

THE STEVNE.

A SATIRICAL NOVEL, In Three Volumes.

MR. MANUEL THE POET.

This Poet has written, and said so much, that the inconsistencies of his writings and opinions have acquired a notoriety accompanied with justly merited and extensive censure. The publication of both, with such a deep impression of the Zealot also has left but two conclusions to be drawn: the one, prejudicial to the strength and sanity of his intellect; the other injurious to the rectitude and integrity of his heart; and after the most impartial investigation of motives, circumstances, &c. the enquirer must set him down either as a weak or a worthless man.

Mr. Manuel has varied so of even and so oppositely in his religious, his political, and his moral opinions, and these variations have, as they proceeded onward with experience, and so comfortable and conveniently his views and interests, in his pursuit would naturally occur to a stranger, that he was the only object in view, from his first flaring to his present elevation, and that he had merely kept off and on, like an insidious neutral power, only watching the opportunity of declaring itself, when most was to be made of the chosen ally.

His support of Deism and Socinianism, and his desertion of both for the established faith of the Church, are as preposterous and as much at variance with each other as fiery Republicanism is irreconcilable with the sacred rights of kings, and as highly contrasted as Wat Tyler is with the most devout, loyal, and pangevangelical birth-day ode. But the fact is that the writer did not foresee that he was to compose, nor did the admirer of the United States, and the projector of panisocracy calculate that a day might come when royal favour and increasing fortune might make him a monarch, and attach him to a separate interest from his friends in the loaves and fishes, the places or emoluments of office.

At what period of life he wrote his *Triumph* we forget, whether before or after marriage; but it is much to be apprehended, that with all his seeming devotion to the female sex, his creed on that head will one day vary, just as his religious and political beliefs have changed; and therefore the sex must not reckon on a steady friend in this poet.

There is a great inequality in his literary composition: there is, unsoundness in his principles, and it is scarcely credible that the author of a poem so faultily parodied as follows, could have been the composer of other works, in which there is so much sublimity.

THE STYLE OF SIMPLICITY OF THE LAKE BARD.

There was a little maid,
And she was afraid,
That her lover would come near her;
So she took it to her head
As she lay in her bed,
To fasten her door with a Skewer.

To spite however of this puerile style, and of his calling lyric some of his compositions which merit not the name, and epic which possess only the name; yet certainly, some of his poetical morceaux prove that he has felt the true inspiration.

One retrospective poem bears a had name for the bard, and we anticipate a second edition of this work in a very different style from the last. — Perhaps second thoughts were best; and something highly finished in defence of apostasy might have a good effect; otherwise, retrospect must be as unpleasant, and unavailing as argument and explanation in defence of this gentleman's conduct would be difficult and unsatisfactory.

MR. L. H.—

This Poet whose opinions of prisons and confinement, (not founded on *ex dictis*, not on fanciful imagination, but on personal knowledge) differs so widely from that of Mr. A. who would not have found himself quite at home, in the arcades which are the subject of his lucid argument, is the Brother of the *Examiner*, a fiery demagogue and he has another Brother who is a *Demagogue*.

The first (in common with the not cool examiner,) has a very lively imagination; and in describing the calamities of the people, the loop holes in acts of parliament, the decay of the constitution, &c. does not fail to use an unmeasured poetical licence, which is even thought licentious, by moderates. He embellishes and enlarges on his subject, until it may fairly be said that “Vires acquire eundo.” He doubtless gets a hint or two from his Brother the painter to change the picture, to paint in strong and glowing colours to be sure to have miseries enough in the foreground no perspective of happiness, and to leave the advantages of the constitution as much as possible in the background, remembering always to make a dismal picture, deep shades of ministerial corruption, and to give a brush to all men in power; thus betwixt the politician the poet and the painter, their work is pretty sharply done; and doubtless these gentlemen are well aware, that

“Pictoribus atque poetis quid libet audendi,
Semper fuit æqua potestas.”

Now the name of H.—has become a very suspicious one and therefore, those who bear it are thus distinguished, to avoid confusion. There is an *Examiner* H.—the politician H.—Buck H.—the poet, Fox H.—the dry painter, and Boar H.—the orator, who bears no relationship to these other gentlemen either in consanguinity or in talent.

Mr. L. H.—then, has given us a very forcible description of his feelings respecting his confinements, and of his opinion of Mr. A.—He tells us that a man of imagination and fancy might just as well refine a description of sufferers in a pillory into *hobbes in the wood*, or make of the dismal arcades of a prison the shades of Arcadia, where the shepherds of that country might placidly recline; or to argue away the fetters of a man detained on suspicion or for a libel, (perhaps matter of fact) into good treatment, and to fancy a full range of the Surrey Hills through a dismal iron grating, not admitting much more element of air and light than the honourable member bore of intellectual light, or extensive views of humanity.

But whilst we admire the ingenious refinement of Mr. A.'s Statement by Mr. L. H. we cannot keep advising him to bear in mind, that in a *hunt* there is a such thing as being at fault, and not knowing how to cast about to recover it; there is such a thing also as running the pack too hard, and of some bounds giving tongue out of time, which always meets with severe castigation. The hunting season moreover, lasts but a time, and the antlers may not always have game in view, or perhaps may, at their turn, be made game of themselves.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE.—The *Brattleborough Reporter*, (an American Paper) of the 25th of July, says—“On Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th inst. the Rev. H. SAMSON, of Wilmington, began to make some movement about building a barn. On Monday following, some part of the timber, unhewn, was drawn to the place intended for framing; the people passing and repassing, observed the movement, circulated the intelligence, and without any other notification, came together on Tuesday morning with oxen, axes, and framing tools, and on Wednesday at the setting of the sun a barn 30 feet long, and 20 broad, well timbered, stood upon a good stone underpinning, which was four or five feet high under one side of the barn the stonework, however, was not wholly done, but the next Tuesday was mentioned, as a day to cover the barn, & complete the underpinning. Accordingly, on the 14th, the people came together; little was done till afternoon, but by about sunset the barn was completely covered, roof and sides, stages taken down, and all was completed except doors and windows. It was then stated by some one, that it was just the beginning of hay-time, and the barn would want something in it. Several loads of hay were immediately offered, and it was agreed to circulate the knowledge of this thing among the people, and that every one that felt able and willing, should, in the course of the hay season, bring a small load, and see if they could not fill it. How this will succeed, we cannot certainly predict; but judging from what is past, we may presume that Mr. Samson will have a good supply of hay.”

A CURATE'S FAREWELL.

The little village of Poulshot, on Wednesday se'nnight, exhibited one of the most pleasing and affecting sights that can be conceived. The worthy Curate of that parish, upon quitting it, after having faithfully and most respectably discharged the duties of his situation eleven years, gave a farewell dinner to all the poor people of his flock, and about 130 sat down to a most plentiful repast of old English fare. Mr. Mrs. and Miss Eden, with other Ladies and Gentlemen, headed the table, and distributed the cheering bounty to their poor neighbours, whose countenances declared the sensations of hearts overflowing with gratitude. After dinner, upon the health of the founder of the feast being given by Mr. Eden, in a speech happily expressive of their good opinion and esteem for their pastor, and their sorrow and regret at the cause of their now assembling together, the Rev. Mr. Williams returned thanks, and took that opportunity of giving an exhortation of very considerable length as his parting advice, hoping, under such influence, it might produce a salutary effect on their future conduct. He took a cursory view of the chief errors of their lives, and earnestly urged them to immediate amendment; and with peculiar energy enforced the necessity of greater attention to the sacred duties of the Sabbath-day, on which their happiness both here and hereafter so much depended. Having delineated, in glowing colours, the happiness of that man who regularly and conscientiously performs his religious duties, and the misery of him who neglects them, with the dreadful consequences, he concluded by a most pathetic appeal to their understandings and their hearts for the truth of his observations, by exhorting them to a better observance

of the Lord's day; pointing out the numerous evils attendant upon the neglect of it, and expressing the most affecting assurances of good-will to all around him, for whose welfare he felt the sincerest anxiety. He then drank health and happiness to them all, and retired, leaving many of his audience overwhelmed with tears, and all heartily regretting the loss of a pastor, who had endeared himself to his parishioners by many years' devotion to their interests and happiness. Altogether, it was the most interesting and affecting sight the writer of this witnessed. The excellent band of music from Seend then relieved the temporary gloom by striking up the noble air of *God save the King*, and continued all the evening to amuse the company with select airs, played with great taste; and, under the direction of Mr. and M. S. Eden, the evening was spent in dancing and conviviality in the most happy manner possible, till night closed the festive scene, when every one retired, highly delighted with the hospitality and pleasures of a day, such as many of them had never before experienced, and such as will for years be remembered with pleasure. The weather being beautifully fine, the dinner was served up on the lawn before the parsonage-house; the company dined under the shade of a noble plane-tree; and to the credit of Mr. Eden, who conducted the whole, every person retired fully satisfied, but in perfect sobriety. The provision was so ample, that the following morning a distribution was made of the remnants sufficient to supply all the families with another dinner.

OF THE BOHRAHS.

The sect of Mohammedans denominated Bohrahs, who have long attracted the attention of the learned in India with little success, lately had a grand festival in the City of Surat the seat of the pontificate to celebrate the circumcison of the son of the late pontiff, &

* These people stile themselves Punctotnee professing to follow the five person's of what they stile the holy family viz. Mahomet, Ali, Fatima, and Hassan & Hussein, but are divided into some different sects, each taking the name of one of their ancient Mohlahs, as the designation of their Tribe, and common with all Shiah's, using the Hand, or punja as an emblem of their faith.

The first of which are the Daoudées who are most numerous.

2 Solimanees,
3 Jafferrees,
4 Ismaeleyahs, { who say that the 12th I
5 Mendiyaahs, { maim, (whom the orthodox expect) is dead
Schismatics, 6 Hejumees, {

They do not admit even of religious mendicants; when the assemble to pray in their Mosques every one has his own separate mat, their usual dress is laid aside, and clean cloaths of a peculiar form are put on, and a small cap on their head. The feast stiled by the Sunnees *Gerouge* and which consists of striking themselves with sharp instruments which however do not inflict wounds in the faithful and pure, they look on as a species of legerdemain or deception, I believe in common with every person (not of the same sect), who has witnessed them.

During the Days of Maboram, when the Sunnees build Taboots in imitation of the tomb of Hassan & Hussein & spend the time as a kind of festival, the Bohrahs confine themselves to their houses & mourn the death of the brothers with all the demonstration of a sincere Grief.

They are distinguished in their dress by no peculiarity except in the colour of their Turban which is a kind of yellow drab some of them wear white ones but rarely of any other colour but we readily distinguish them from the other tribes from some little peculiarity of feature and the care they take of their beards,

The Mollah likewise issues passports, to heaven which are deposited in the coffins of the deceased.

After death the corps is made pure by extracting the contents of the intestines and alimentary canal. B. E.

† The Fox is since dead, but if we recollect right, the present High priest, is no relative only an esteemed Disciple of the last one Abdul Ali.

nephew of the present Holy Father who succeeded to the cushion on the death of his brother a few months ago.

The Bohrahs are well known on this side of India, and are chiefly engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits; they are temperate in their lives, using great frugality in all things, they are well disposed, and their perseverance and successful industry is proverbial; in short they are singularly industrious, sparing no labor or pains to encrease their wealth; and so subtle and inventive that they would if possible extract gold from ashes; we know none that excel them in this character, not even the Jews and Baniams: the former being the most crafty of all men, and the latter so exceedingly cunning, that they will over-reach the devil.

In temporal as well as spiritual concerns this extraordinary tribe are ruled by their pontiff, who is held in as high veneration by them, as ever the Roman Catholics did the supreme head of their Church in the zenith of the papal authority. The Holy Father is assisted by his council, and issues his orders, through his Wugéer or prime Minister, which are scrupulously obeyed by his followers; and as in all ecclesiastical Governments the High Priests and lesser clergy are the organs of communication with the flock. The Priests are esteemed a learned body, proficient in the language in which their law is written, they are generally brought up in the College at Surat which belongs to them, and is superintended by their supreme ruler, who has himself a most valuable collection of Arabic books. The whole of India is divided into Governments, which are conferred on High Priests, who are generally nearly allied to the Holy Father, and these again subdivided among the lesser clergy. The Laity pay the greatest attention and respect to their Priests, who interpose their authority on all occasions of dispute: the criminal records seldom exhibit instances of their having recourse to public justice, and no Government in the world can be better regulated, the greatest concord and harmony prevailing among them.

In spiritual matters they are rigid in their discipline; and associate with no other sect of Mohammedans; their bigotry prevents them from serving other rulers than their own, consequently they have never enjoyed any political authority; and with affairs of state and politics they never meddle, they conciliate the rulers of the country on all occasions, but their pontiff is too sacred a character to be viewed by vulgar eyes, consequently no interchange of visits take place between him and any of the officers of Government, their conduct being the same in all the countries where in this widely scattered people are to be met with, renders it the very best means by which they can preserve their neutrality. The late Holy Father with a view no doubt to raise himself and people in the estimation of the world, contrived to prevail on Scindhia, once to visit him near Ougein. Scindhia has always particularly respected holy men, and the shrines of reputed saints of every persuasion; but this feeling was not sufficient to induce him on this occasion to condescend to honour his Holiness, for after considerable negotiation it was agreed on, that, this Prince should be received on a Musnud of great value, which was to be carried away with him; and thus the supreme head of the Bohras was honored with a visit from the Maharaj, which cost him several lacks of rupees.

Bohras of this tribe who are known under the name of the † Chota Jumaut, do not very likely exceed in numbers one hundred thousand, yet they are to be met with in every city and town of note

† Chota Jumaut, this is an epithet applied to those people by the Sunnees who stile themselves of the Barra Jumaut.

in India; our accounts from Surat, state, that many have come from very distant parts, the cities of Poona, Boorhanpoor, Ougein, Luknow, Dilllee, &c. &c. & the countries of Kath,ee,awar, & Kutch, on the borders of the Indus &c. to witness the late ceremony which was celebrated with unusual magnificence; the pontifical palace was splendidly illuminated for many days in the best taste and skill of artificers from Hindoostan and Goojerat; and representations of trees shrubberies and flower gardens in wax were displayed to gratify an admiring crowd; these, added considerably to heighten the grandeur of the Shukurgasht or procession round the city, which lasted from eight o'clock at night to 4 in the morning. In the procession were observed seven Elephants on one of which rode the new made true believer in all the pomp of eastern grandeur, while superb fireworks were let off occasionally as he advanced of various forms, representing animate and inanimate, things, such as trees Ships Tigers, Elephants, men &c. This highly interesting spectacle far surpassed any of the kind, which that celebrated city often affords to its immense population.

For the comfort and reception of strangers & outresidents, hundreds of houses were rented to hold them, they were all entertained during the time of their stay at the pontiff's expence, who considered them as his own guests. The preparations and whole cost on this grand occasion, must have been considerably above a couple of lacs of rupees; presents were distributed to all of the tribe, agreeably to their offerings, and respectable visitors of the city did not go away empty handed. We have a report of a Bohra being exceedingly anxious to see the Holy Father, for among themselves even it is only occasionally that he is to be seen. And after being repeatedly denied on account of the pontiff's illiness of his appearance, he said that he could take no excuse, as he must see him in performance of a vow he had made; at length he was admitted into the presence, and presented his Holiness with a bill of exchange to a large amount, as an offering, before he retired.

INSTANCES OF FRUGALITY IN BOHRAHS.

A wager was once laid that a Bohra would beat a Banyan in economy, and to put it to the test it was determined to give to one of each a beetle nut, with a prohibition against either using any other until these were finished, and a promise of reward to the person who could produce his longest. All the natives of India are equally fond of the beetle nut, and cannot go without it, consequently each was obliged to make use of the only means he had of enjoying this luxury, after a considerable time the parties were called on in order that the bet should be decided. The Banyan had nothing to produce, while the Bohra showed his entire, and won the prize. It appeared that the Banyan eat his by daily cutting off small pieces which in length of time, consumed it entirely, while the Bohra tied a string to his, and daily kept sucking it, by which means it was entire when the other was quite gone!

The Bohrahs object to jagree (treacle) as a sweetener, it not being so economical as sugar cane, the first is eaten up and is of no further advantage; while in respect to the latter, they have the pleasure of extracting and drinking the juice, and feeding their goats with the refuse, which produce Milk, and of the dung of the same animals fuel is made, with which they boil their Kichurhee, and thus sugar cane becomes a most essential support to them!

A Bohra having to undertake a journey from Surat to Broach, a distance of thirty-six miles, before he left home gave

his wife charge of the house under most particular instructions to be observed during his absence, founded on the strictest economy; he told her how to fasten the house door at a particular hour; what to take for her meals, and how much rice and ghee &c. as well as how she was to dress herself; the obedient wife promised a therence, and conformed to the instructions on her husband's departure. The husband proceeded on his journey thinking on his affairs, for nothing else ever occupied the attention of a Bohra, and by the time he arrived near Khim Chyokee, which is halfway, he began to reflect on the instructions which he had given to his wife, and whether he had omitted anything material, when he discovered that he had neglected to tell her not to push the wick forward in the lamp with her finger, but to use a very thin stick, to save the oil, which would naturally cling to her finger, this great omission preyed so much on his mind, that although it was a sultry day in April, with a hot wind blowing, he could not resist the strong inclination he had to return, and give her this fresh injunction, he accordingly took off his shoes, and placing them under his arm, retraced his steps homewards, and when arrived, after the necessary precaution to see who was there was accosted by his wife, with, "well, what has brought you back so soon?" "Oh," replied he "I forgot to tell you to employ a very thin stick to poke up the wick of the lamp with, when it gets dull, lest you should use your finger, to which too much oil will adhere," on this the wife said that she would attend to it, but added, "you who have an eye to economy, in thus fruitlessly returning home, have you not worn the soles of your shoes?" "no my dear," he answered "I have taken good care of that, by putting them under my arm, as it was so hot, on getting to the Chyokee I'll put them on again, and pursue my journey" with this he departed.

Poetry.

THE WATER-MELON.

(BY S. WOODSWORTH.)

'Twas noon and the reapers reposed on the bank
Where our rural repast had been spread,
Beside us meander'd the rill where we drank,
And the green willows way'd over head;
Lucinda, the queen of our rustical treat,
With smiles, like the season auspicious,
Had rendered the scene and the banquet more
sweet—
But oh! the dessert was delicious.
A melon, the sweetest that loaded the vine,
The kind-hearted damsel had brought;
Its crimson core teem'd with the richest of wine,
"How much like her kisses!"—I thought.
And I said, as its nectareous juices I quaff'd,
"How vain are the joys of the vicious!
No tropical fruit ever furnish'd a draught
So innocent, pure and delicious.
"In the seeds which embellish this red juicy core,
An emblem of life we may view;
For human enjoyments are thus sprinkled o'er
With specks of an ebony hue.
But if we are wise to discard from the mind,
Every thought and affection that's vicious,
Like the seed-speckled core of the melon, we'll
find,
Each innocent pleasure delicious.

Anecdote.—When a lawyer on his passage to Europe, was one day walking the deck, he observed a shark playing by the ship.—Having never seen such an object before he called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was "why (replied the tar) I dont know by what name they know 'em but here we call 'em Sea Lawyers."

'Tis too true Ladies.—The present fashion of the ladies' Bonnets irresistibly suggests to us the idea of a pretty face, thrust into the end of a hollow log, into the other end of which you must look if you would know of whom the face belongs. A lady, in a fashionable bonnet must be literally and closely confronted in order to be seen.